

Figure 2 (to FER-202). Deep Springs fault zone in the Deep Springs Valley study area, based on available mapping of others. Faults highlighted in yellow are recommended for zoning for special studies.

MAP EXPLANATION

Faults mapped by McKee and Nelson (1967), dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed; hachures indicate direction scarp faces.

Faults mapped by Nelson (1966a), dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed; hachures indicate direction scarp faces.

Faults mapped by Nelson (1966b), dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed; hachures indicate direction scarp faces.

Locality referred to in text.

Fault is well-defined and/or was verified as exhibiting geomorphic evidence of latest Pleistocene to Holocene displacement by Bryant (this report).

Fault is not well-defined or was not verified as exhibiting geomorphic evidence of latest Pleistocene to Holocene displacement by Bryant (this report).

Key to faulted and unfaulted deposits

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| □ -deposit offset | H -Holocene | L -late Pleistocene |
| ○ -deposit not offset | Q -Quaternary | b -bedrock |

SCALE 1:62500

CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET

SCALE 1:62500

CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT 20-FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by ER-55 plotter

and by planetable surveys 1958. Aerial photographs taken 1952

Polycyclic projection. 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grids based on California coordinate system, zones 3 and 4

and Nevada coordinate system, west zone

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,

zone 11, shown in blue

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

Land lines unsurveyed in part of T. 5 S., R. 37 E.

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1958